

The Chauvin Chronicle

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER CIRCULATING THROUGHOUT
ARTLAND, CHAUVIN EDGERTON, RIBSTONE, MERTON, SIFTON, & MANITOU LAKE

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Monday, Jan. 2--Public Holiday--All business places close

"The Gray Terror"

They were nearing the end of a long monotonous journey. John Day, who had managed to secure a morning paper at the last stop, sat back in the arm chair of the smoking compartment and turned at once to the market page.

Austin Garvin, the paper manufacturer, sat half-reclining on the seat opposite to him, blowing smoke rings and giving a more or less sympathetic ear to the alert-looking, but pessimistic young man seated beside him.

"I was teller" the young man was saying in a low voice, "At least, I was one of them—they had a dozen tellers. It wasn't my fault she was the general manager's niece. But he fired me. Said he was sorry because he considered me bright, resourceful and ambitious, but—"

"Perhaps he thought you were a little too ambitious when you wanted to marry his niece," suggested Garvin.

"Suppose so," assented the young man, "But he had to have some other excuse. Said I was careless; he said I wasted a lot of the bank's stationery—just as if there wasn't plenty of paper in the world. So I went out West. Didn't strike much out there. Coming back to look things over in the old town."

He gazed thoughtfully out of the window at the somewhat dreary panorama visible though a fine drizzling rain.

Garvin sat up, aroused to sudden interest.

"Tough luck!" he concluded. "But let me tell you if you were careless in the matter of paper you made a big mistake. You probably never thought of the importance of paper. Let me tell you, paper supplies the sinews of our modern civilization. Let me recite the lines of Holman T. Day—a namesake of my friend here, by the way.

And in his slow, musical drawl he began.

"I am Paper; I am Paper, standing ready for your call,
White and silent and unspotted, I am serf and slave to all.
Have you thought of inspiration?
Have you word to send or save?
I am waiting, calm and patient, still your servant and your slave.
Write! What is it, threat or secret, bargain, pledge, or sale, or boast?
Sign! Ah, mortal, I have bound you!
Mark you well the forest's ghost.
Here I stand and threat, and mock you, shade of promise, debt or fraud,
Work and pay, or pray for mercy!
You are servant, I am Lord!"

Day found Garvin's low, penetrating voice forcing itself upon his consciousness despite his effort to read. He attempted to concentrate his mind upon the stock news but without success. And he knew that once Garvin was launching upon his favorite topic there was no stopping him.

Angrily, he turned the paper back to the front page with its screaming line of large red type across the top. Then he straightened up suddenly with an exclamation.

"What is it?" he heard Garvin ask lazily. "New typt of aeroplane? Strike of the doughnut founders. Or what?"

Day paid no attention to these flip-pant queries. "Listen!" he said.

"Reservoir of Poison Gas for the Front Explodes," he read. "One million cubic feet of the new nois-erped gas, destined for use against the Germans but held here by the signing of the armistice, was released by an explosion at the East docks, which awoke the city early this morning. Professor Huested, the inventor of the gas, was reached by telephone, and stated that inasmuch as the gas had already been neutralized as regards the ill effects it would have upon the human tissues, there had been no loss of life, and the lives of citizens were not endangered, even though the light wind which was then blowing might carry the gas across the city. He said, however, that the gas, in its present state, acts as a very strong corrosive of cellulose fibres, and that trouble may be anticipated in the city from this cause. It might result, he added. Professor Huested requested the newspapers to warn all citizens immediately of seal important books and documents and—"

Garvin chuckled. "These professors with their theories and their warnings," he remarked sarcastically. "I suppose this fellow would have us to believe—"

"He stopped abruptly and Day saw him staring at the back of the newspaper—staring at it in a tense fascinated way, as though something about it had hypnotized him. Day looking at him over the top of the paper saw his face suddenly pale, his mouth open, and the cigarette which he had been holding between his lips fall unnoticed to the floor.

"God!" he muttered. "It's true! Look! Look!

He pointed with a quivering finger to the newspaper.

The last sheets of the paper had eluded Day's grasp as he had turned it in his hands. They were floating loose, wafted about by a little breeze which came though the half opened window. Day turned the paper over. The loose sheets had disappeared, and a fine gray dust covered the legs of his trousers and the floor at his feet. Day dropped the paper and the three men sat silently, almost breathlessly, watching it as it turned into a dark grey color, darkening rapidly until the print disappeared and only the red line across the top was decipherable, then crumbled suddenly and became a little heap of gray dust. A curious acrid odor filled the compartment.

The alert looking young man jumped to the window and slammed it down. He next leaped upon the arm of Day's chair and, reaching swiftly up, banged to the small ventilator-window in the roof of the compartment. After which sudden display of combined presence of mind and agility, he resumed his seat and gazed with great interest upon the heap of gray dust that had been a bulky newspaper a few minutes before. He then turned quickly to look for a small parcel which had been lying upon the seat beside him. The brown paper covering had disintegrated into gray dust, disclosing a pair of rubber overshoes.

"Remarkable thing!" he muttered. "Remarkable!" shouted Garvin, "Remarkable! Terrible, you mean! Why, man, think what this means down in the city! My God—money!" He leaped to his feet, and thrust his hand into his pocket, withdrawing a roll of bills. The edge of the outer bill was gray. He hastily stuffed the roll back into his pocket.

The alert looking young man picked up his rubbers.

"Knew they'd come in handy, tho I hate wearing them," he remarked to himself.

Heshook the gray dust out of one of them and grinned.

"Saved me the trouble of unwrapping them, anyway," he added.

Drawing a somewhat slim-looking money from his pocket, he stuffed it into the sole, and quickly pulled the overshoe over his boot.

"Safest bank in this district," he declared, looking quizzically at Garvin. "What size shoe?" he asked.

"Seven," replied Garvin. "Fit?"

"Right size," said the young man enthusiastically. "Now, about the price. Sell you this other rubber for ten dollars?"

"You're on!" agreed Garvin.

Day sprang forward in his chair. "I'll give you fifteen," he shouted.

"Now, look here, John," protested Garvin, "I—"

But the young man cut him short. "No time to hold an auction," he declared. "Deal made. Don't pay me now. If you open up your roll you'll lose it. My name is Brennan—Jimmy Brennan—I know your name—Garvin—I'll collect after—after this is over."

He threw the rubber to Garvin who, converted it into a safe-deposit box.

Day felt a slight movement against his leg as though some mysterious hand were endeavouring to withdraw his money. He quickly pulled out a roll of bills and found it coated with gray dust. The bills towards the centre of the roll were still unharmed, and he hastily thrust them into his leather pocket book, noting as he did so that the edges of some of the papers which it contained had crumbled to dust. He thrust the pocket book into an inner pocket and buttoned up his coat.

The train drew into the terminus and a crowd of excited passengers flocked past the smoking compartment toward the door of the car, noisily discussing the strange disappearance of every scrap of paper in the car, some of them loudly lamenting the loss of their money.

When the train stopped at the station, the crowd, with a rush, surged out upon the platform. Brennan disappeared in the midst of the melee. Day and Garvin, picking up their bags, followed the crowd.

As he passed the parcel office, Day noticed among the bags and suit cases neat piles of food, clothing, and miscellaneous articles lying upon the shelves, their protective covering eaten away. Smudges of dust near the handles of the grips showed where the paper tags had been. The express office was surrounded by a crowd of excited people, demanding that parcels which they had left be returned to them. Inside, the clerks stood in bewilderment amidst the chaos of dust covered goods, trying to explain that it was impossible to identify any of the parcels, and that the goods could not be delivered until matters had been straightened out. As Day stood in the doorway the manager came out of the inner office and announced it would be necessary to close the office temporarily. Day moved away as the crowd surged forward with an angry murmur.

Garvin had disappeared. Day remembered that he had seen him hurry through the station ahead of him, his one rubber shoe with its bulky load of bills giving him a ludicrous, lop-sided appearance. He had seemed to be in a terrible hurry. Suddenly the thought flew into Day's mind that there was a need for hurry. His office records and the formulas of his business! Were they merely gray dust? He rushed to a telephone booth.

He jerked off the receiver and waited for Central. The line was dead. Frantically he pumped the receiver-hook up and down. Nothing but a jangle of metallic sounds.

He hurried out of the station. Outside stood a long line of street cars. People were standing about aimlessly gazing at the empty cars, fear and wonderment written upon their faces. A motorman explained the tie-up. "They use paper in some of the insulation material," he declared, "Insulation is gone and everything's short-circuited. It will take a long time to make repairs."

"Anyway," he added as an after-thought, "there'd be nothing doing. Our tickets and transfers are all gone flooey, and the company wouldn't run cars without they could collect fares."

Nothing to it but a walk, decided Day, and set out for his office at a brisk pace. At almost every street corner were piles of the horrible gray dust which meant no newspapers—and a civic election scheduled for the next day.

Out of breath and already discouraged by the strange sights and be-

he had met upon the way, Day at last reached his office building, hoping against hope that the unseen menace might have passed by the particular suite which contained the essentials of his business. But he discovered that some careless clerk had left a window open the night previous and the same faint odor which he had first noticed on the train assailed his nostrils as he entered. A pile of gray dust was all that remained on his desk of the week's mail—orders, cheques and drafts all gone forever.

He hastily closed the window, and then, striding over to the corner, he pulled out his chart case filled with the precious plans of a new plant he was erecting. A cloud of dust drove him back shaking.

An examination of his valuable technical library and his ledgers showed that the tightly packed mass had prevented the gas from taking effect beyond the edges and to the depth of half an inch or so. Though badly damaged they were not yet utterly destroyed. But how long could they withstand the insidious effects of this unseen destructive agent? How long would the gas cling to the city? If a wind would only come up it might be cleared away in a few minutes, but Day gazing moodily out of the window, noted that the steady downpour of fine drizzling rain showed no sign of abatement.

For a moment he had a crazy idea that he might take a newspaper and clear the office of gas by fanning it away. Then he realized that very probably there wasn't such a thing as a newspaper left within miles.

This brought his thoughts back with a snap to the general destruction being wrought throughout the city. What of the banks?—the papers and documents upon which depended the whole machinery of commerce?—the money?

Putting on his hat, Day hurried downstairs and to the bank a block away. He was startled to find it in the throes of a panic. Frantic depositors crowded around the door, fighting to get inside. Joining the crowd, Day pushed and jostled until at length he found himself in the densely crowded interior, in a melee of shouting and frantically gesticulating men and women. Most of them were calling for their money or demanding access to their safety deposit boxes, refusing to listen to the pleadings of the bank officials who were trying to force a way through the crowd, pleading with them to be calm, to exercise patience, explaining that to open the door of the vault meant the loss of millions in securities, pointing to the little heaps of dust within the tellers' cages which but a short time before had represented hundreds and thousands of dollars in currency, brought out of the vaults in the early morning. Others in the crowd, but a small minority raised an opposition chorus. They shouted to the bank officials urging them not to yield, to keep the safety deposit vaults closed until the danger was past.

These latter only served to aug-

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(Continued on page two)

THE GRAY TERROR

(Continued from Front page)

ment the clamour and added not a little to the general confusion by reason of the fact that their attitude was resented by a panic-crazed majority, some of whom carried their resentment to the point of physical violence and several miniature battles were staged before Day's eyes. A few policemen scattered through the crowd suppressed these brief outbreaks of absolute lawlessness.

Day found himself crushed up against a little wizened-up man, who watched the turmoil with evident amusement. He rubbed the palms of

his hands together and chuckled continuously. His face twisted into a weird grin like that of a comic gargoyle.

"Fools!" he chuckled to Day. "Fools! They thought a bank was a safe place for that money. Some people said I was crazy because I kept my securities at home instead of shutting them up in a bank vault. Now look at them, the fools!"

"Well I trust your securities are in some air-tight place," said Day, "or otherwise they are merely dust by this time."

With a horrible scream the little man suddenly darted away from the side of Day and began fighting his way towards the door.

"Let me out!" he yelled. "Let me out, you fools!" In some way he managed to force a passage for himself, and Day, taking advantage of the diversion he caused, followed him with the object of gaining the street.

Near the door he came across MacPherson, the assistant manager of the bank, whom he knew. By his side stood Brennan, clutching his arm to prevent the surging of the crowd from parting them, and talking energetically.

"Well, we'll try it, anyway," Day heard him say as he beckoned to a policeman who was jammed in the crowd a few feet away.

"Go with this young man," he instructed the latter, indicating Brennan with a gesture and nodding brusquely to Day as he spoke. "See that he is allowed access to the bank when he returns."

"Can I help?" asked Day.

"Yes," replied MacPherson, "By getting out. We are going to clear the bank."

"If you want to help, come with me," said Brennan.

With the aid of the policeman they managed to force their way to the street. Once clear of the mob, Brennan set off at a pace which made Day almost trot to keep abreast of him and set the policeman puffing and grunting complainingly.

"They're in a hell of a mess," Brennan volunteered. "Two of the ledgers are completely gone. Without ledgers, you know, they are going to have a picnic finding out whom to pay money to after this is over. The others are still intact, but they are afraid to open the vaults to put them away so they have stuck them under a rug in the old man's office. If this keeps up very much longer the rug won't protect them."

Trey had reached a large grocery store and Brennan darted inside, Day and the followinsto

The store presented a scene of desolation. Gray dust was piled thickly everywhere. One whole wall was a dirty looking mess of patent breakfast foods mingled with dust. The shelves had evidently been filled with packages which had been disintegrated, allowing their contents to fall in an avalanche. A stout man, evidently the proprietor, stood in the midst of the wreckage surveying the scene with a look of amazement still stamped on his face.

"Paraffin!" shouted Brennan, coming quickly forward, "Have you any?" "Huh!" muttered the grocer, gazing stupidly at the vast pile of dust-covered seasoned breakfast food.

"I want paraffin," repeated Brennan, "the kind they use for sealing jellies and stuff like that. Have you any?"

"Lots," declared the grocer, suddenly coming to life.

"Good!" exclaimed Brennan. "I'll take it all."

This appeared to give the grocer another shock. He looked at his prospective customer and gasped.

"All?" he mumbled. "All?"

"Yes, all," stater Brennan.

"All!" echoed Day.

"All!" rumbled the policeman.

The grocer hurried behind the counter and produced a large brick of paraffin, covered with a coating of dust which had once been a paper wrapper.

Brennan turned to the policeman.

"Go, get a taxi!" he ordered.

He then hurried to the back of the store, and returned with an empty wooden box. The grocer, without a word, began to pile bricks of paraffin into it. When the box was nearly filled, Brennan went back and brought out another. Into the second box, the grocer threw paraffin until it was about half-full.

"That's all I have," he announced.

"How much?" asked Brennan. The grocer hesitated, apparently both confused and embarrassed. "I forgot to count 'em," he admitted slowly.

"Will ten dollars cover it?" queried Brennan.

"More than cover it, I'm sure," said the grocer. "But hold on! How are you going to pay me? A bill won't last a moment in —"

"Don't worry," interrupted Brennan, "I've thought of that."

He produced a handful of silver and placed it upon the counter.

"There's just ten dollars here," he said. "Come on, here's the taxi."

Day helped him to carry out the boxes and place them in the taxicab which had just driven up to the door. In a moment they were off, the policeman seated at the front with the driver, giving the latter directions.

Brennan had carried out the transaction with such a cyclonic rush that Day had not paused to consider the peculiarity of such a wholesale purchase of paraffin. Now his curiosity was aroused.

"What's the idea, anyway," he asked.

"Did your mother ever make jelly or preserves?" questioned Brennan.

"I suppose so,"

"Well, did you ever watch the dear old lady at preserving time?"

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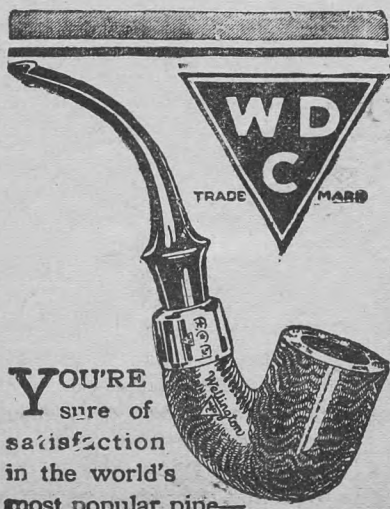
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SPARED THAT MUCH

"How do you like being a soda water clerk?"

"Now that I've tried it," said the ex-bartender, "I rather like it."

"But the old atmosphere is gone."

"Yes, but there are compensations. When a man has a soft drink he never says, 'George, listen to this one,'"

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Try The Chauvin Bakery

The Chauvin Chronicle

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VOL. 8: NO. 385 CHAUVIN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 28th 1921 5c. per copy \$2.00 per year in advance

Local Members Attend Caucus At Saskatoon

**Re Pledged To Secrecy As
To Matters Dealt With
At The Gathering**

H. E. Spencer, member-elect for the Battle River constituency was in attendance at the caucus held in Saskatoon, December 20th. At this gathering the Progressive members-elect met with and gave a hearing to Andrew Hayden, National organizer of the Liberal party, and considered certain offers from the Liberal leader. The proceedings of the meeting have not been given to the press for publication.

T. H. McConica, member-elect for Battleford, was also present at this caucus.

Mrs Gunn Attends H S Convention

Mrs R. B. Gunn, of Paradise Valley, was one of the committee attending the meeting of the provincial committee of the high school curriculum held in Edmonton, December 16th and 17th. Excellent progress was made and it is expected that the committees report containing recommendations will be in the hands of the minister of education some time next month. Another meeting will be held in January, when it is possible that the report will be drafted.

A gift long waited for is sold not given

Butze U.F.A. Donate \$25 To Relief Fund

A very pleasant time was spent by all at the dance, organized by the Butze U.F.A., December 14th. Music was given by Messrs C. Mathieson, M. Mathieson, Max Scott, Ed Scott and Tom Scott. The ladies brought an ample supply of refreshments in their baskets. With but a small admission charge of fifty cents only \$12.00 was raised for the object of the dance. This object was a donation towards the relief of distress in Southern Alberta. The local having already sent, as per vote, the sum of \$25.00, not wishing to delay their donation. The treasury will be out the difference, but from what we hear, the members are quite satisfied to help the good cause in this manner.

Christmas Tree At Edinglassie

A very enjoyable Christmas concert, tree and dance, was staged at Edinglassie school, Friday December 23rd. There was a large crowd present, who greatly appreciated the very excellent entertainment put on by the pupils, under direction of Mr Grant Saul, their teacher. The scene from King Arthur's court was well received, as was also the military drill in which eight scholars took part. Dancing followed the Christmas tree, and the party broke up at about five next morning.

The apparel oft proclaims the man

Want Wheat Board Re-Established

**Experts Fail To Find Plan Of
Grain Marketing**

The special wheat pool committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in its report submitted to the council, finds it impossible to evolve a scheme for the establishment of a wheat pool on the lines laid down by the council of agriculture.

An alternative plan for a pool was submitted to the committee, the report states, but on account of the "expressed sentiment in Saskatchewan favoring the re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board" the committee made no recommendation on the plan.

**Want Canadian Wheat Board
Re-Established**

Definite steps toward securing re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board were taken at Winnipeg, last Thursday, when the Canadian Council of Agriculture adopted a resolution presented by J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, urging the federal government "to re-instate the Canadian Wheat Board to handle the wheat crop of 1922 and until such times as world conditions again become normal."

This resolution will be submitted to the three annual conventions of the farmers' organizations in the western provinces for approval in January, and will be further dealt with at the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture next March.

Re Embargo On Cattle

A resolution urging the new federal administration to watch the action of the imperial authorities in connection with the removal of the embargo on cattle, and if the occasion presented itself, to press for the fulfilment of the British minister of agriculture's promise in 1917 that the embargo would be removed, was also unanimously adopted.

Lealholme Telephone Co. Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Lealholme Telephone Company was held at Prosperity school, December 23rd. Moved A. Hassel—W. O. Harris that minutes of previous meeting be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved M. Miller that Secretary's account \$35.00 be paid as soon as funds are available.

Moved A. Hassel—W. O. Harris that we order car of poles and posts Carried.

Moved by A. Hassel—Wm. Miller that the levy be \$12.00 for ensuing year, it being found necessary to provide for poles repair work.

Moved W. Miller—A. Hassel that all officers be re-elected.

The financial report audited by Messrs Hassel and Harris and found correct was adopted.

Total receipts from all sources 153.11 153.11
Total Expenditures 134.03
By Bal. in Bank .. 19.08 153.11
Moved W. O. Harris—W. Miller that meeting adjourn.

What will we do when every cause for a New Year's resolution has been prohibited?

Christmas Concert At Airlie School

The Christmas Tree entertainment was a great success and was well attended. The program was very good, opening with "O! Canada!"

The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Craddock then gave a short address.

Recitation—A Christmas Eve story Recitation—A Bit of Fun by Hilby Grace Cargill; Recitation—A Letter to Santa Claus by Laurence Butler; Recitation—A Bit of Fun by Hilby Grace Cargill. Motion Song—Hanging up the Stockings. Recitation—Little Breecres by John Cargill; Recitation—When Father Carves the Turkey, by Howard Butler. Recitation—The Turkey's lament, by Clifford Callin. Song "Prairie Land" Recitation Christmas Song by Elmer Montgomery; Comic Reading Mr. P. H. Perry Miss Fogarty's Christmas Cake; Recitation—Christmas Tree by Mary Hanson; Recitation—A Christmas Wish by Rogerhild Callin; Solo—Far Away. by Ruth Montgomery; Dialogue—The Christmas Tree; Recitation—Anyone Will Do, by Etlef Matson; Recitation—The Duel, by Bert Craddock; Motion Song—Hanging Up the Holly; Recitation—Christmas Eve by Cecil Montgomery; Recitation—Good News from Home, by Grace Cargill; Solo—The Little Brown Church, by Mina Cargill; Recitation—A Christmas Thought, by Clarice Craddock; Recitation—Jest For Christmas, by Laurence Butler; The Star Drill; Recitation—Merry Christmas to the Birds, by Melville Butler; Recitation—The Gift, by Ruth Montgomery; Song—Jingle Bells; "God Save the King."

The Star Drill was very pretty and effective and all the items were rendered in a very able manner. Much credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Perry and Mrs. Butler for their work in training the pupils. After the gifts were distributed from the tree, a dance was held, music being supplied by C. Matson and Sons, and Mrs. A. Pierce who presided at the organ.

The efficiency expert's definition of a blotter: Something to pass away the time looking for while the ink is drying up.

For love the smallest gift commends

1921 Wheat Cost 52½c Delivered At Local Elevators

**Local Farmer Finds Spring Plowing
Wheat Cost .44c, Delivered At N
Elevator: Summerfallow 61c.**

"I see you had an article the other week on the cost of raising wheat!" said a farmer-friend of ours, to us in our office. "Yes" we admitted. "Well, it don't cost all that," said he.

We were about to explain that the article had been given to us for publication by a local farmer, and that it was part of the pen-product of one of those highly-paid writers for the Saturday Evening Post. But before we could say so, he continued.

"My spring-plowing wheat, delivered at the elevator cost me .44c per and my summerfallow wheat cost me 61 cents per bushel delivered at the elevator."

We, being surprised at the lowness of his figures, immediately enquired whether, in arriving at these figures he had allowed for capital expense in land, machinery, taxes, depreciation and for wages.

"I have allowed for land at the a valuation of \$40 per acre and interest thereon at 6 per cent, and also for taxes." "The reason the summer-fallow costs more is chiefly because of the two years interest and taxes upon the land." My work on the fields I have reckoned on the basis of contract work, because the contractor has made due allowance for feed and depreciation.

The average is taken from the 140 acres, which I have cropped this year one-half summerfallow, the balance spring plowing. The average yield of the whole was 24 bushels per acre."

"Then your average cost per bushel," said we "was .52½c per bushel"

"Yes! and I have allowed 8c for hauling, though if I had to hire the hauling it would cost me 10c." "I can only draw one load to town per day, but the man living within five miles of town can draw for half the price, by making two trips daily."

"It does not pay" said our friend as he was leaving, "to grow just an average crop!"

For love the smallest gift commends

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and disappear with the passing year,
while your pleasures and joys be multiplied during the coming New Year

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Editorial Comment

Here's to wishing all of you a most happy and prosperous New Year.

At the moment of writing Old Man 1921 has still a few days of life to spend, and it seems somewhat of an impoliteness to be writing his obituary. It is perhaps unwise, for he may yet have his biggest surprise for us. If he has, may it be a pleasant one.

Old Man 1921 has brought the world one of the biggest forward steps in the history of time. We refer to the Dis-armament Conference. This conference—a worthy supplement to the League of Nations—has brought the world powers into a working agreement with regard to armaments, and thereby reduces to a minimum the possibility of war; or rather of war on the major scale.

Old man 1921 has sought to teach humanity a lesson by inflicting a very grievous financial stringency upon the world. We have had a light share of this stringency, but what we have had is quite enough for us. The surplus of gold in the United States is a curse to that country, making it poor in its richness. And with it the other nations poor also. We hold the view that during the next three years we shall learn another lesson that Old Man 1921 has been

striving to teach us. We will see poorest countries of today forging ahead the most rapidly provided they maintain at all times a staple form of government.

At home Old Man 1921 has taught us the great power of the popular vote. During his life the farmers of Alberta have, by the ballot, obtained control of the provincial government. The farmers of the West have sent their representatives to Ottawa, and these representatives form a solid political unit of power. On the other side of the dominion parliament sits another, and larger, unit of political power—we refer to the solid Liberal block from Quebec.

What are the essential differences between these two forces in Canadian politics? Briefly, there are the difference between a strong racial and religious force on the part of Quebec, and the political force of economics in the West. How these opposing forces may act and re-act remains to be seen. If we should venture a guess on the matter, we would forecast a survival of the best of both and a modification of the extremist policies of both sections.

Old man 1922 has not been very hard upon us locally in the matter of disasters and disease. We will miss quite a number of our old friends. But we must credit Old Man 1921

with a particularly hard drive on our pocket books.

Now there is a wee piece of superstition left in all of us. So for fun we add the figures 1-9-2-1 and we get the number "13"—Unlucky of course—the whole thing is proved! But pause awhile, there are parts of the world where the number "13" has been, and still is, regarded as lucky. Get's one guessing don't it!

Now just a word for Little Boy 1922. He comes to us on Sunday morning. Surely he will be the best yet! But say the little rascal comes just one day behind the new moon. Perhaps after all, he will be like his predecessors, partly good and partly bad. But here,—by hope eternal!—is to the best year yet—1922!

Yes! We all hope so!!

TORONTO? MONTREAL? OR THE NATION?

A most important struggle is being waged down East for the control of the railroad situation in Canada.

On the surface it would appear as if Montreal interests and Toronto interests are waging battle for the obtaining of the kel, or strategic, position. Both in the financial and in the geographical sense.

The Montreal men, who back and are backed by the C. P. R. interests are fighting for their own ends.

The Toronto interests have similar aims, though they advocated a policy more advantageous to themselves.

Now if the struggle was merely one between these two cities, we in the West would have small interest. We could afford to stand by and let them settle it to the best of their ability.

Or, as an alternative, we could enter the arena in favor of a Western centre. We could urge the splendid strategic claims of Winnipeg as being the proper centre for the National Railroads.

Our real interest is in the complete acquisition by the Canadian government of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Whether we approve or not, we have been forced to acquire the Canadian Northern, the Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific, at an enormous cost. Not only have to take this property, but we have to operate it, maintain it, and to reduce the losses, and eventually to earn a reasonable margin over operating expenses.

The average Westerner may be excused if he immediately responds saying "We have enough on our hands already, let it go at that. We don't want the Grand Trunk."

Just a minute friend! Take your map of Eastern Canada and also the map of the North-eastern States, and study for a short time. Trace how the Grand Trunk thoroughly taps all

the Ontario manufacturing centres. Then taking Montreal as a centre, observe how the Grand Trunk and its subsidiary companies reach out and tap all the seaports from New York northwards to the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. See how thoroughly all the New England States are tapped by these lines. Look eastward right across to Chicago. All this enormous territory is tapped by the Grand Trunk.

Now reverting to our National railroads and our necessity of operating them at a profit. We find that they are unable to get a large share of the traffic from these important centres. In fact too often, all they get is the haul from Winnipeg or the Lakes to the Western points on their own lines. The C.P.R., and the G.T., are able to get the profitable end of the haul. Whilst for transcontinental hauls (so profitable to the C.P.R.) the National road fails to get its share.

The Eastern end (profitable end) of the National road is incomplete, and will ever be incomplete without the Grand Trunk property. That's why we need it.

The Grand Trunk is the most profitable of the roads that the government must acquire. That's why the government is so strongly opposed in this matter.

The big question is not in favor or otherwise of Montreal, Toronto, or Winnipeg. It is shall we have a fair square deal for the people and the people's railroad? Or shall the Canadian government be forced to take

over only those roads which cannot pay their way?

If we are forced into the railroad business—and we are—let us hop to it in a business manner. Use business methods, complete our system, and so give it a fair square fighting chance to pay.

GARDENING

THE SECOND ARTICLE
(By a Local Gardener)

Conserve The Moisture

The most important elements which go to make a climate, congenial to growth are moisture, heat, and sunshine. The absence of frosts and hot drying winds during the early period of growth.

In our immediate neighbourhood amount of moisture obtained from rainfall and snow is below the average and therefore it becomes necessary to follow methods in gardening which will conserve as much of it as possible for the use of our plants.

Summer Fallow Recommended

This is most successfully accomplished when the system known as summerfallowing is adopted, that is where the whole garden is plowed and cultivated, but only one half of it cropped, the other half being kept free from weeds by regular shallow cultivation, which will also prevent evaporation of moisture until the ground is required the following year.

A frequent use of hoe and rake,

**"May Nineteen Two Two
Bring Good Luck To You"**

**May your ambitions be satisfied,
and 1922 bring you in full measure,
Health, Wealth and Happiness**

WESTERN LUMBER CO.

H. N. FREEMAN, Manager, CHAUVIN

THE EVER READY GARAGE

**SINCERE WISHES FOR A
HAPPY, PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
TO YOU ALL**

REASONABLE PRICES PROMPT SERVICE

I. E. COLLETTE, Prop.

Chauvin, Alta

**TO WISH YOU ALL
HEALTH, HAPPINESS &
PROSPERITY
IN THE NEW YEAR**

L. E. ROY, Chauvin
CHAUVIN ALBERTA

particularly after hain will do much to keep down weeds and preserve the moisture among growing plants.

Limit Size of Plot

A small plot, well cared for, containing a few well grown common varieties of plants will afford the owner and others no end of pleasure, while a large garden, untidy and weedy, producing stunted, and sickly plants is a disheartening spectacle and a great source of disappointment.

Limit the size of your garden to the time and means at your disposal if you would avoid the disappointment

Shelter Needed

Unless naturally protected by bluffs or rising ground from the hot drying winds common to the district, it will be necessary to provide wind screens to protect the plants. There are several ways in which this can be accomplished by means of a board fence, which although effective is very expensive and generally unsightly; as a temporary shelter good results can be obtained by planting planting three rows of Russian Giant Sunflower (grown from seed) on all sides of the garden. They are attractive, make rapid growth and afford considerable protection.

Suitable Windbreaks

For a permanent shelter, a well well-grown hedge is preferable to either of the others. Shrubs suitable for hedging are limited to the native Choke Cherry, June Berry, Caragana (or Siberian Pea) and the Russian Laurel Willow—of which the latter two are recommended. Healthy well-grown plants can be obtained from any good nursery at a reasonable price, ready for planting.

Preparation of Trench

To prepare ground for a hedge it should be deeply trenched, and receive a liberal supply of well rotted manure so that it will not be necessary to disturb the roots annually. This work should be done the year previous to planting.

How To Set Plenats

Small Plants about 1 foot high are most satisfactory, set 1 foot apart in single row. To obtain a low set, and compact, hedge it is absolutely necessary to cut the newly set plants back to about six inches above the ground, which will cause them to throw out several new branches. For the first three years, half of each year's growth should be cut back, as at the time of planting.

Trim Hedge Once A Year

To encourage vigorous growth keep the ground well cultivated, free from weeds, and grass, trim the hedge once each season to the desired shape and in a very short space of time you will have a beautiful hedge to protect plants from the hot dry winds, which would otherwise rob them of their fair share of moisture, and it also forms a pretty and effective border for a flower border.

Never argue with a fool or a child

BARN PRICES

TEAM HAY .. each feed	.40
" HAY (overnight) 2 feeds	1.00
" STALL .....	.25
" STALL (overnight) ..	.75
" OATS extra	.20
SINGLE OATS extra	.1
" HAY .....	.25
" STALL	15

DANCE

TEAM HAY .....	.50
SINGLE HAY .....	.25
TEAM STALL .....	.35
SINGLE STALL .....	.20

TELEPHONE: BARN No. 9
Residence, No. 29

A. E. KEITH
Chauvin Alberta

HOW CANADA IS GOVERNED

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE LEADING RULES AND USAGES OF PARLIAMENT MOTIONS

When a member wishes to obtain the opinion of the house on a question, he gives notice of a motion which appears after two days on what is called the order paper, that is a printed list of the matter before the house of commons showing the order in which the several items are to be considered. It must show clearly the nature of the question, and be seconded by another member.

When it proposed, or in other words, read, by the speaker from the chair, it is open to amendment and debate.

An amendment is also a motion, but no notice need be given of it.

Only two amendments to a motion can be under consideration at one time, but if one is rejected by the house another can be proposed, provided it is not the same as that on which the house has already expressed its opinion.

DEBATE

The rules in respect to debate are necessarily strict. No member can speak except to a motion which is in regular form before the house—that is to say, read by the speaker from the chair, when it becomes a "question" for debate.

A reply is allowed to the member who has proposed a distinct motion or question, but not to one who has made an amendment.

When a new question has been proposed, as "that this house adjourn" "the previous question," or an amendment, members are allowed to speak again, as the rule only applies strictly to the prevention of more than one speech to each separate question proposed.

Members sit with their hats on or off as they may please, but the moment they rise to speak they must uncover and address themselves to the chair.

If any member should inadvertently say "Gentlemen," instead of "Mr Speaker," he will be called to order, though, in the senate a speaker addresses himself to "Honourable entlement."

Whilst a member is speaking, no one is allowed to interrupt him, except with his consent, or if he has infringed a point of order, and no one should pass between him and the chair, because he is supposed to be addressing himself to the speaker.

Any offensive allusions against the house, or any member thereof, are not permissible.

No member must be referred to by name, but every one disappears for the time being under the title of the or whatever the name of his constituency may be, and this rule, like so many others, has for its objects the repression of personalities, and the temperate, calm conduct of debate.

No reflection must be cast upon the upper house.

Many other rules exist, having for their object the keeping of debate debate within moderate bounds, but it is not possible to mention them in a brief sketch of this character.

ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE OR DEBATE

The motion "that the house do now adjourn" is always in order, and if carried, sets aside the question under discussion.

The motion "that the debate be adjourn," is also in order when a question is under debate, and if carried the "question" goes over until another day.

But if a motion for the adjournment of the house, or of the debate, is lost, then the debate on the question continues as if the former had

never been made.

These motions can be renewed when a new question or motion is proposed at the same sitting of the house.

PUTTING THE QUESTION AND DIVIDING THE HOUSE

When the debate on a motion or question is at an end, the speaker calls for the opinion of the house. He "puts" the question in this way; he will first read the motion and then say:K

"Is it the pleasure of the house to adopt the motion (or amendment as the case may be)?" Those in favor of the motion (or amendment) will say "yea" ("content" in the senate) and those who are of the contrary opinion will say "nay" ("non-content" in the senate).

Members will then call "yea" or "nay" ("content" or "non-content" in the senate) and the speaker will decide from these voices—"I think that the "yeas" ("contents") have it" or "I think that the "nays" ("non-contents") have it"

Or, if he is in doubt, he will say "I cannot decide" Then a division takes place. Members are called in by the serjeant-at-arms and messengers, and when they are in their places the speaker again reads the question and says:—

"Those who are in favour of the motion will stand up"

The assistant clerk then calls the name of each member as he stands up in his place, and it is recorded by the chief clerk at the table on a list before him.

When the "yeas" are all recorded in this way, the speaker calls upon the "nays" to rise, and when they are all duly entered, the chief clerk counts up the votes on both sides, and calls out the total number. The speaker then declares the question "lost" or "carried", according as the house has decided by the number of the votes recorded.

If there is a main motion or first question, an amendment thereto, or second question, and also an amendment to that amendment, or third question, the speaker takes the opinion of the house, first on the amendment to the amendment, or third question; second, if that be lost, then on the amendment, or second question; and third, if that be lost, on the main motion, or first question proposed to the house.

PETITIONS

Every person has a right to petition parliament in respectful language on any question which comes in the right of parliament to deal with.

Such petitions are presented by a member in his place, and must be signed by the person petitioning on the same sheet containing the prayer of the petition. If there are more than three petitioners then the names of three must appear on the sheet having the prayer. Every signature must be written by the person applying to parliament, but the petition itself may be printed in French

or English. No appendices or papers can be attached thereto; no words can be rubbed out, or written between the lines.

Every petition to the two houses should commence with this form:—

"To the honourable the Senate (or House of Commons as the case may be) in parliament assembled." "The petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth"

Then follows the nature of the petition. The conclusion should be a prayer or statement showing 9 s prayer or statement shortly suming up the previous part in these words:

"Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray your honourable house will (here sum up the object of petition) and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray" (then comes the signatures.

In case a petitioner requires a sum of money from the government he should send a petition, not to the house, which cannot receive such petitions, but

"To His Excellency, the Governor-general in council" etc.

In other respects the memorial or petition should follow the foregoing form.

It should be sent to the member for the electoral district interested, to forward to "The honourable the Secretary of State for Canada, Ottawa" or the petitioner can send it direct himself to the minister in question.

Petitions, however, framed in general terms, and not asking a money grant in direct terms, can be sent to the two houses through a member.

PREVIOUS QUESTION

This proceeding is an ingenious though to many persons a perplexing method of preventing an amendment being moved to a motion, and of coming to or avoiding a direct vote on that motion. It is proposed in the form, "That the question (i.e. the motion under consideration) be now put." The debate then continues as before on the original or main question, and when it is concluded a vote is taken on the "previous question" as just stated. If the "previous question" is decided in the affirmative, a vote must be taken immediately on the original question. If the "previous question" is decided in the negative, no vote can be taken on the original question, which disappears for the time being, since the house has decided by its vote that the question shall not now be put.

The important distinction between the "previous question" in the Canadian parliament and the United States congress is that in the latter the debate is closed when it is moved, while in the former body discussion still continues on the question at issue.

Difficulty was experienced several times in the Canadian parliament, as it has also been experienced in other legislative bodies, by a minority obstructing a measure by continuing to make long speeches and by moving

obstructive notices for the purpose of delay. To overcome this a rule was adopted in 1913, usually called the "closure" from the name given to the French procedure designed for a similar purpose.

Notice, having been given at the previous sitting, a minister may move that the debate upon the subject now under consideration be not further adjourned or that the further consideration of any resolution, or clause, etc., shall be the first business. This must be voted on without debate and if carried no member can speak more than once or for more than twenty minutes, and if the debate is not concluded by two o'clock in the morning, the debate is then closed and a vote is taken.

This procedure has several times been used effectively to secure the passage of important measures, but it is not entirely satisfactory and would not prevent obstruction when the House is considering money votes—when a debate may be had on each item.

BILLS

A mere resolution of the house only binds itself, and when it is necessary to make a law affecting the people of Canada, a bill must be introduced, and passed through several stages in the two chambers.

Then it receives the assent of the king, through the governor-general, and becomes a statute or legal enactment.

Bills are either public—that is to say, dealing with matters of a public or general nature; or private—that is to say, relating to the affairs of individuals, corporations, companies, or of individuals. Private bills, when presented, are also rigidly scrutinized by select committees; and these committees consequently are clothed with a judicial character in cases of controversy.

All bills, public or private, must be read three times in each house, as well as considered in committee of the whole.

The second reading is the stage when the principle or policy or necessity of the measure is discussed in the case of public bills—though not necessarily so as respects private bills—while the committee of the whole allows a free and full discussion of the details without a limitation of the number of speeches each member may make.

When a bill has passed the commons it is sent to the senate for its agreement, and as soon as that body has also subjected it to the stages mentioned above, it is read for the assent of the crown.

In case of amendment by one house they must be agreed to by the other. If there is no such agreement the bill drops for the session. When it is finally passed by both houses it is assented to by the governor-general.

(To be continued in our next)

ACETYLENE WELDING— All Work Guaranteed—J.W. Connelly, Edgerton

Farm Land Mortgages

MONEY IS AVAILABLE at the prevailing rate of interest on First Mortgage security on Improved Farms. PROMPT SERVICE given on all applications

A. C. GIFFORD

C. P. R. LAND AGENT,
CHAUVIN, ALBERTA.

Manitou Lake Council Meeting

Minutes of Council meeting held in the Municipal Hall, Marsden, Sask. on the 19th December, 1921.

Reeve P. M. Chapman: Councillors Plowman, Williams, Lawhon, Coe, Mitchell and Bradley (All present)

The minutes of thhe last (special) meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Lawson that we order for immediate delivery, 42 dozen small packets of Kill-Em-Quick from the Chauvin Pharmacy. Carried.

Moved by Coe: Resolved that the Main Road outline as determined to date in this Municipality by the Dept. of Highways be approved. Carried.

Moved by Coe that the Department of Highways be asked to consult their engineers and advise us as ta the best treatment of a purely sand road over which there is heavy traffic and also that at their earliest opportunity they send an inspector to look over the roadway also that they be advised that the council intend asking for a grant from the government during the year 1922 on this roadway which is main road running into the Mamlet of Artland. Carried.

Moved by Williams that the Secy. order a cash box for the office. Carried.

Moved by Coe that the Returning

Fresh Bread Daily—J. P. Fisher, baker, Chauvin.

officer be paid \$10.00 for his duties. Carried.

Moved that if the Auditor comes to the office to conduct the year end audit that he be allowed payment of his railway fare from Battleford to Lashburn and return. arried.

Moved that R. W. Graham be au-fence on Sec. 23-45-27-3rd Carried.

Letters re A. Anderson case and Mrs. Craig case were ordered written and the Secy's. letters in these cases were upheld.

The following bills were ordered to be paid.

Roads:

General (Road Drag Com.)	.. \$61.20
Div. 1 (Lumber)	..... 28.05
Div. 2.	..... 65.60
Div. 3.	..... 8.00
General	..... 10.40
Div. 5.	..... 53.80
Div. 6.	..... 14.50
General (Fences)	..... 5.00
General (Straw)	..... 100.75
Stationery	..... 8.75
Hosp. Lashburn	..... 174.50
Hosp. Saskatoon	..... 36.00
Election Expenses	..... 99.90

Moved to adjourn, next meeting to be on the 3rd of January, 1922 after hte new council take over their duties.

WOW!

He—I'd like to know why you girls get engaged to several men at once?

She—When you have only one match, doesn't it go out?

Chauvin School Report

DECEMBER GRADE XI

Agr: Hst: Geom: Alg: Arith: Comp: Record: Chem.

Eileen Ellis: 76 68 70 78 40 71 86 62

Eunice Hass: 77 70 68 61 65 69 86 43

GRADE X

Bot: Geog: Geom: Alg: Arith: Comp: Record: Gram.

Gretchen Richardson: 81 71 53 99 55 81 86 61

Erma Hass: 80 70 59 28 80 68 85 38

William Ellis 72 50 35 56 30 19 86 39

Ina Armour—III

Thea Armour—III

GRADE IX

Hist: Bot: Geom: Alg: Arith: Comp: Record: Gram

Ethel Goede: 72 70 61 95 30 73 64 50

Irwin Goede: 53 83 36 70 30 57 53 21

William Saul: 47 65 45 35 25 64 62 24

GRADE VIII

Agr: Hist: Gram: Lit: Arith: Comp: Record: Geog

Heather Richardson: 73 75 60 75 60 93 86 64

Elma Hass: 79 75 43 79 60 77 81 71

Elsie McSporran: 45 70 36 61 70 67 80 63

Edward Cahill: 54 56 37 64 30 67 74 57

GRADE VII

Kathleen Wright: 59 50 44 67 40 67 81 47

William Borregard: 43 missed 13 37 35 35 59 36

School Re-opens: January 4th

A Merry Gmas and Happy New Year

Legislative Sessions

Definite announcement that the first session of the next Alberta legislature will open Thursday, February 2nd, 1922, was made a few days ago by Premier Greenfield. This is a somewhat later date than was originally anticipated, the general opinion prevailing in government circles being that the session would get under way shortly after the middle of January. Last week in January it is expected that the legislature will be fully whipped into shape and ready for submission to the house.

Neither the premier or his ministers have given any definite forecast regarding the legislation to come before the house. It is known, however, that the appointment of a high-ways commission and measures calculated to give more stringent enforcement to the liquor laws of the province will be among the more important items presented. These questions have been under consideration for weeks past and it is expected that interesting announcements will be forthcoming shortly.

But a few days ago the executive council wrestled with the liquor question and it is understood that a definite policy has been framed, but Attorney-General Brownlee declines to make any announcement.

When the house meets it will doubtless also be asked to approve the relief measures which have been inaugurated in the southern part of the province since the new government took over.

Airlie Notes

Airlie U.F.A. will hold their nex meeting at 7 o'clock on January 4th, 1922. Everyone in the district is cordially invited. This is to be a social evening.

The pie social will be held January 6th.

The school barn has been enlarged. We wish to thank all those who donated their services in the work of enlargement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cargill and son accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. Dundas and family are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dave Dundas at Wainwright over Christmas.

Xmas Entertainment

A Christmas entertainment, under the auspices of the Westminster Ladies Aid will be held in the Westminster Church, on Thursday, December 29th, at seven o'clock. A short program by the children, games and the symbolic tree will supply an evening's fun.

The parents and friends are cordially invited to be present and give the bairns a good time. No admission chargin.

Greenmeadows U.F.A.

The Greenmeadow U. F. A. will hold their regular meeting at 8 p.m., Wednesday, January 4th 1922. A social and dance will be held after the meeting—All are welcome.

The noted Lloydminster Clydesdale stallion, Wee Donald, owned by Levi Weaver and Sons of Lloydminster, has repeated his performance of last year by winning the grand champion-

ship at the Chicago International Live SStock show. This success of Wee Donald adds another to the list of 70 international and provincial stock and grain prizes that have been won by farmers of the Lloydminster district.

Commercial fishing in Alberta lakes for coarse varieties of fish is now permitted for ten and a half month's of the year, under a new regulation recently issued. The closed season is from April 1st to May 15th. The regulation does not apply to waters in which there are trout, whitefish or tullibee.

Farmers in Viking district, east of Edmonton, Alberta, were able to continue plowing up to he 15th of last month owing to the mildness up to that date.

Oil drillers have begun work in the Wetaskiwin district south of Edmonton, Alberta, for a local syndicate.

The busy B's—Beggares, burglars bootleggers.

I Thank the Customers who have honored me with their business during the short time I have been here, and hope to meet many more In the New Year.

I HOPE THE NEW YEAR WILL BRING PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS TO ALL IN OUR DISTRICT

During 1922 No Effort Will Be Spared To Provide You with All Your Requirements in Groceries, Meats, Fish, Overalls, Caps, Mitts &c, at Lowest Possible Cash Prices

L. BORREGARD
"THE STORE OF AN HUNDRED SAVINGS"
CHAUVIN, ALBERTA

TO GREET YOU
WISHING YOU A
BRIGHT & HAPPY
NEW YEAR

C. G. FORRYAN
CHAUVIN ALBERTA

COAL

CANADIAN DINANT COAL COMPANY

STOVE COAL per ton, off car \$6.00

DOUBLE SCREEN LUMP " " \$8.00

A. C. NACHTERGAELE
Edmonton City Dairy Building, CHAUVIN

CHAUVIN FLOUR MILL

CHAUVIN FLOUR . . per 98lb sack \$3.75

We have a limited quantity of HOG CHOP For Sale. This is a Superior Feed for Results


OPERATING EVERY DAY

BROTHER WILLIAM SAYS

Folks that want to get in what dey calls de "swim" don't want ter pay de money fer de swimming lessons. I has seen folks rise so high in dis worl', dey looked mighty small after dey got ter whar dey wuz goin'.

ANCIENT FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS

ALBION LODGE, No. 97
CHAUVIN, ALBERTA



Meets first Thursday in month
Visiting Brethren Welcome

A. C. Gifford, W.M.
O. Hawthorn, Secy.

THE GRAY TERROR

(Continued from page two)

ten wax, withdrawing them by the string, hermetically sealed, and saved.

The thought struck Day that he might save some of his own beeks in this way. But after he had fought his way through the crowd outside the bank and found himself hurrying toward his office he realized that the plan was impossible. There was no fireplace in his office and he had no means of melting the paraffin.

He found himself in front of the Stock Exchange. A group of brokers and small speculators stood before the entrance.

"Has this thing affected the market?" he inquired of one broker with whom he was acquainted.

"Affected it!" echoed the broker, "Do you think we transact our business with stone tablets? Every bit of paper is gone. The Stock Exchange is closed."

He found the Post Office a veritable house of gray dust. Pandemonium reigned. Letters, forms, books, stamps, everything gone. Nothing but dust and chaos.

Day was stunned. The routine of his life was completely disrupted. The wheels of commerce had evidently ceased to revolve. Without paper all trade must necessarily be at a standstill. At the breath of this foul gas, the machine of industry was silent and useless. The whole city lay under its invisible attack, inert, helpless.

What had happened at his home? Had the pretty little suburb escaped—what would he find there? He set off for his house at a brisk walk which developed into a half-trot as he reached the outskirts of the city, and he noted with ever-increasing anxiety the gray dust scattered about everywhere.

His wife was out of town and the house had been without an occupant during his absence from the city.

Evidently the paper boy had left the paper every day, for upon the verandah in front of the door was a large pile of rideous gray dust.

Once inside the door, Day, with a single passing glance at the now almost unfamiliar hallway, hurried to the living room to discover the wreck of what had once been a particularly beautiful home.

The books and magazines which had been scattered liberally on the tables and shelves had given place to stacks of dust. Day remembered that he had turned one particular magazine down open upon the table, intending to read the conclusion of a certain article upon his return, and he gave a mirthless chuckle, which changed suddenly to a groan, as his eyes lifted to the walls of the room. A score or more of valuable water colors, and etchings were absolutely ruined. The gas had eaten off the paper backing and then working between the protecting boards had attacked the pictures. One valuable oil painting was gone. It had been painted upon cardboard.

Day dropped upon the nearest chair and stared around him until the scene of the havoc wrought by the gas seemed indelibly photographed within his brain. Then he looked up at the ceiling, surprised. Evidently the gas had not reached the upper part of the room. For the ceiling was papered, and the paper was still intact. If the gas attacked the paper, the falling plaster would add to the general wreckage. As he watched it, he saw the paper begin to darken. Suddenly, there was a crash.

"That must be an exciting newspaper. It put you to sleep as soon as you started to read it."

Day sat forward in his chair with a jerk. Austin Garvin sat half-reeling upon the padded seat opposite to him blowing smoke rings. The alert looking young man was seated at his side. The heavy smoke from a pipe which he was smoking filled the compartment. Garvin had shurel an empty cigarette box at the newspaper which was lying across his knees.

"Wake up, you old sleepy-head!" said Garvin. "We'll be in in ten minutes. I have been trying to impress upon this gentleman the value of paper to the community."

The young man beside Garvin

yawned. "To hell with paper," he said rudely. "It would not worry me if all the paper in the world was destroyed."

Unconsciously, Day's hand flew to his pocket. Not until he felt the reassuring form of the roll of bills which his pocket contained was he completely awake. He frowned severely upon the speaker.

"Young man" he said solemnly, "you are a fool. You havn't the very faintest idea of the importance of paper, I have. Believe me, I have!"

"Husband," said the professor's wife suspiciously.

"Yes," my dear?"

"Who is this Violet Ray you are always talking about?"

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Visit the "Old Folks" Back East
ROUND FARE TRIPS AT
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Good to return within three months from date of issue

CHOICE OF ROUTES Passengers have . . . choice of Routes either via Cochrane and North Bay, or via Port Arthur, going or returning, or via same Route in each direction.	MAKE YOUR NOW THROUGH RESERVATIONS ANY C.N.R. AGENT —or write— J. MADILL District Passenger Agent EDMONTON, Alta.	ACCOMMODATION For these Special ing Cars will be Fares Tourist Sleep-operated between Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal
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A HAPPY PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR**

We like to feel that in a broad sense
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that our success is but a reflection
of theirs

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DRAYING & MOVING PROMPTLY DONE
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GOOD CONCRETE GRAVEL: \$1.50 per yard at pit: \$3.00 delivered
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for the Business given us in 1921
and We Wish You All a**

HAPPY & PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

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of our business, we hope to make it
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CARPENTER & DELL, RIBSTONE
Service & Satisfaction Guaranteed
Fresh Groceries Up-to-date Hardware

EVERYBODY TURN OUT

The Wainwright Hockey team will play our local boys between trains, at the rink, this afternoon. It is hoped that a good crowd will turn out to see this game. It is bound to be full of interest. A purely nominal entrance fee of twenty-five cents is being charged at the gate, to meet the incidental expenses.

Killarney U. F. A.

The annual meeting of the Killarney U. F. A. will be held in the Killarney School at 2 p.m., Saturday, December 31st 1921.

Ribstone Notes

Sunday school Xmas tree and Concert held under the auspices of the Womens' Auxiliary Dec. 22nd, was a pronounced success in spite of the very cold weather. The Hall was full to overflowing. The programme good, and credit must be given to the committee in charge. Programme consisting of marches, dialogues, songs recitations and instrumental music.

Santa's appearance in full regalia brought whispers of delight from the children. The tree was heavily loaded and nobody seemed to have been forgotten. Even some of the young fellows Santa kindly remembered by handing them rattles and dolls. After stripping the tree Santa distributes candies nuts and oranges to all, said a pleasant good night and was gone for another year.

Mr. John Dallyn has returned home after attending the annual meeting of the U.G.G. in Winnipeg.

Mr. Thomas Caruthers, the popular buyer of Bawlf Elevator Co is having a two weeks vacation and Dame Rumour has it that he will not return alone.

Mr. Donahay who has been teaching the Old Ribstone school has returned to Calgary, where he intends to complete his course in dentistry.

Weddings are the order of the day, Who's next?

Our local stores were tastefully decorated for Xmas season.

Mr. Harold Foxwell drew the lucky number securing for him the Columbia Grafonola in the contest held by Carpenter & Dell, closing Xmas Eve.

Notes From North East

The Annual meeting of the Manitou Lake Telephone Co. will be held on January 11th (Wednesday) at Cliffe School. Matters of the utmost importance will arise, and it is imperative that all subscribers, and shareholders should be present. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on this request for a full attendance.

The tender for the removal of Brady School has been let to Mr. Max Graham, his price of \$245 being the one accepted by the trustees, so one more of our landmarks is about to go.

The reports of the Xmas trees at be found in the notes of Artland Angus.

Another reminder that the Annual meeting of the Fram Grain Growers Association will be held on Saturday afternoon January 7th 1922 at 1 o'clock. Election of officers for next year and the different reports will make an interesting meeting, and it is hoped for a large attendance of members, and intending members.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Fred Scott is making satisfactory progress towards recovery from his unfortunate accident.

The Xmas Ship at Learig School and the tree at Fram deserve more than passing mention so they will be dealt with more fully in the next issue.

The Marsden Grain Growers Association intend holding a Whist Drive and Dance at Cliffe school on December 30th. We extend our best wishes for a good crowd, and also good results.

The Fram Grain Growers Association's Annual meeting will take place on Saturday afternoon, January 7th at 1 o'clock. Will all members and intending members please note, and make a point of being present.

Brady Xmas Tree

Although the weather was bitterly cold the Xmas tree at the above school was a pronounced success.

The tree itself which was decorated by Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Reichelt, and Miss McGladdery, assisted by willing hands was full of useful and ornamental presents, and these pleased their new owners very much. Mr. George Lawson was in the chair, and the entertainment provided by the children was much enjoyed by all present. Heartly thanks are due to all who contributed in any way towards the successful Xmas tree.

Local Notes Of Interest

Mr. W. Kerr of Dolcy, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Perry over Christmas.

T. H. Saul was a visitor to Edmonton last week. He spent a few days in the city.

Ralph Hiar is making good progress to recovery, according to last reports.

Miss Florence Cahill and Miss Dorothy Saul arrived home, from Camrose Normal School, Friday, to spend the Christmas vacation.

Ralph Storie Is Seriously Injured

Ralph Storie has met with a serious accident and is being cared for in the Wakaw hospital. His condition on Christmas eve was critical. No further details are available, though we are informed he is receiving every possible attention.

Local Delegates At Municipal Convention

Reeve Ferguson and Councillor J. A. Dumont have returned from Edmonton, where they attended the municipal convention, during its three days of busy sessions. Many resolutions were placed before the convention, over fifty in all.

A resolution earmarking the proceeds of automobile license for road work expenditures was defeated, because it was shown that the cities as the chief source of this revenue would receive more than the rural districts.

It was decided to recommend the appointment of a provincial highways committee of three members, under whose administration should be placed the highways of the province. A discussion pleading that main roads to the smaller trading and shipping points should be considered and maintained as provincial highways was given a careful hearing, but the provincial authorities could not at this time undertake so large a venture.

With reference to resident ratepay-

ers, who are in arrears with their taxes, it was urged that such had a material interest in the affairs of the municipality, and as such should be entitled to vote at the municipal elections. A resolution to this effect was passed.

Regarding fighting and controlling noxious weeds, it was resolved to request that the act be amended to give the municipality further power of enforcement of the act upon such as the railroads and other places within the municipality, with a view to more effective action and better results.

Regarding Supplementary Tax. It was felt that if it would be better for the provincial government to abolish this tax; and that if revenue was required that the government should impose a tax for that object.



G.W.V.A. Concert & Dance; Friday

The very last event of the year. A grand concert and dance under the auspices of the G.W.V.A. will be held in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Friday December 30th. A splendid program is being arranged, every number of which will afford interest and enjoyment. Everybody welcome.

To provide popular prices for the concert and dance on Friday night, the G.W.V.A., have decided to revise the advertised cost of admission and will charge only .50c per person to the concert, and to the dance 50c for gents and ladies free.

Pound Notice

IMPOUNDED IN POUND KEPT BY undersigned, N.E. 4-45-2-w4th. One

Red Cow and Calf, branded  on left hip, and branded  on right hip. George Leggett, Ribstone.

Notice

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE the undersigned (who is compelled to get the money) must be settled on or before January 14th; otherwise they will be placed in the lawyer's hands.

Dr H. G. FOLKINS, Chauvin

Teacher Wanted

Teacher for Killarney School. District No. 2536. One holding first or second class certificate preferred. Duties to commence in January. Apply stating experience and salary required to H. FOREMAN, Secretary, Box 157, Chauvin.

WANTED: 1000 WILLOW FENCE POSTS; six foot long, not less than two and one-half inches at small end—delivered in Chauvin. J. Murray, Box 61, Chauvin.

STRAYED ONTO MY PREMISES: Two dark bay mares, no brand visible. One dark brown mare, brand C6 on right hip. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. Ralph F. Hiar, N. Half of 20-43-2-w 4th. Ribstone, Alta.

FOR SALE: WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, \$1.50 and up. Leader Oats 40c per bushel; also Kitchener Wheat and Banner Oats. A few registered Berkshire sows (will be bred). E. A. Pitman, Chauvin.

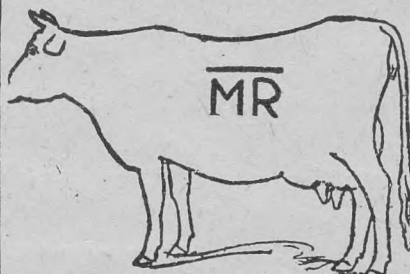
LOST: FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE, Three yearling heifers, clear red; One yearling with white face; One spotted two year old heifer. All branded 20 over bar on right shoulder. Reward offered, John R. B. White, Chauvin, Alta.

FOR SALE: 4 PUREBRED SOWS last spring pigs, weigh 200 lbs, can be registered in purchasers name. Improved English Berkshire breed. J. J. Cryderman, Ribstone, 393

SOCIETY ITEM

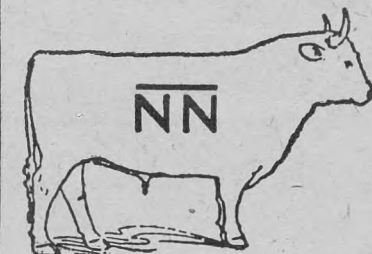
On Friday afternoon of this week Mrs. Judge Willmott assisted by some friends will pour tea on her spacious verandah.

CATTLE BRANDED



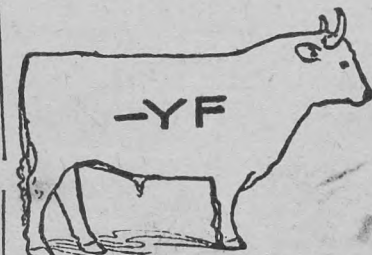
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CATTLE BRANDED



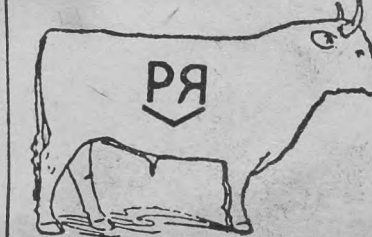
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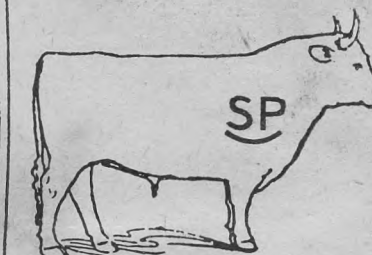
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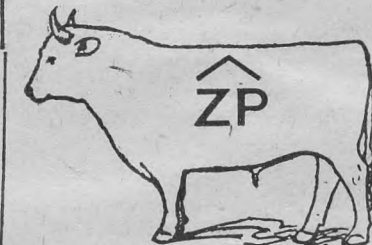
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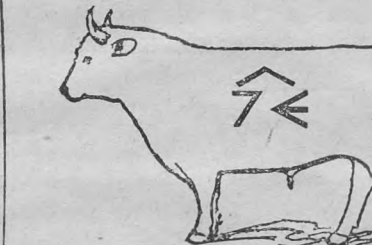
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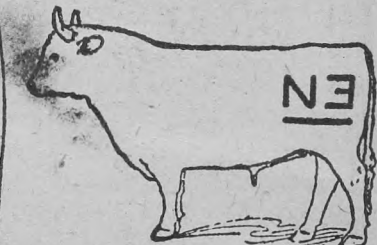
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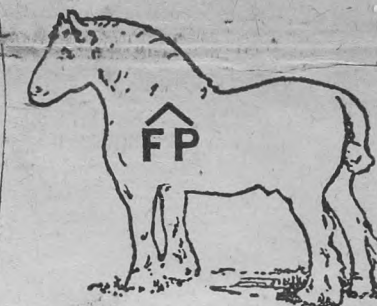
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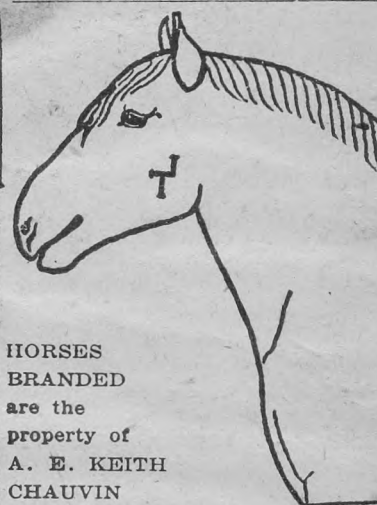


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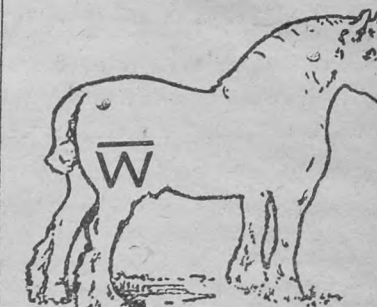
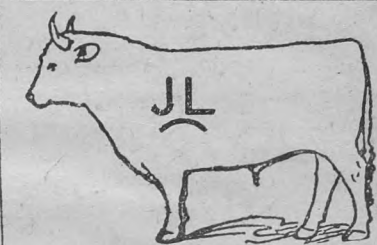
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